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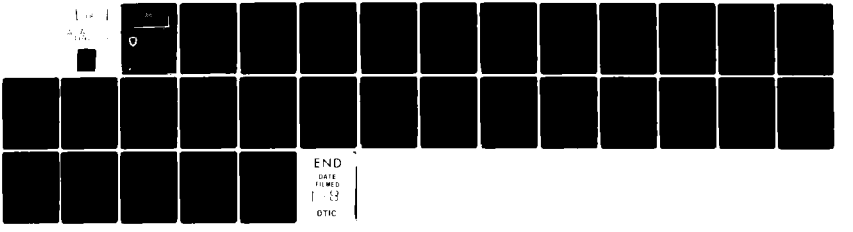

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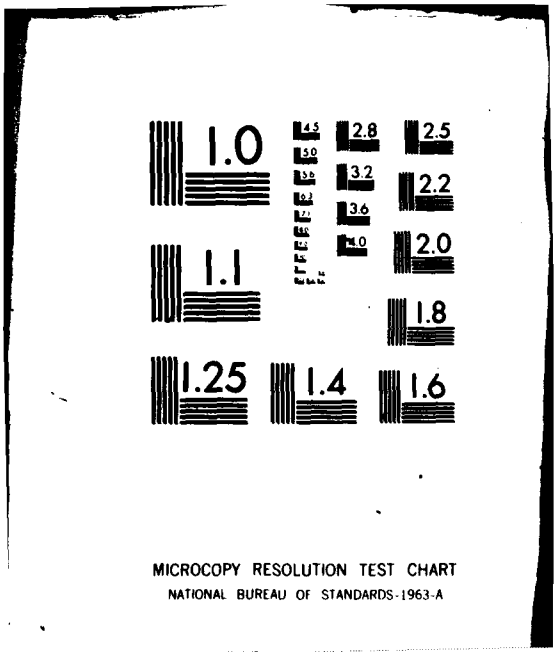
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FINAL REPORT
IRO REPORT No. 280

CCSS GO-TO-WAR (SUPPLY MANAGEMENT)

U.S. ARMY
INVENTORY
RESEARCH
OFFICE

NOVEMBER 1980

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19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Mobilization
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War Plans
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

This is one of a series of studies on modifications needed to the Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS) to enable it to cope with changes during the transition from peace to war and to accommodate increased levels of activity during a continuing war situation. This particular study deals only with the Supply Management portion of CCSS. Certain changes are recommended at the start of the war emergency to switch over to wartime demand rates, deployments, etc., and to modify decision parameters. Other recommendations are made as to applications that must be run during the transition

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period (Hard Hard Core) and to those that could be deferred for a period of time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study represents not the work of the IRO but rather the consolidated judgements of a group of dedicated and knowledgeable people. IRO acted as a moderator, so to speak, preparing a "strawman" document based on the first set of discussions, collecting and circulating comments and new ideas and, finally, putting together in this report what we finally agreed upon at the final set of discussions. The people who really did the bulk of the work are:

ALMSA	-	Ted Mandry
ARRCOM	-	Dick Jensen Steve McClean
CERCOM	-	Tom Castro Ken Steinberg
MICOM	-	Phil Griffiths
TACOM	-	Dan Maksymowicz
TSARCOM	-	Harold Lacy

Others also contributed to our discussions and acknowledgement is made to Bob Erber, Barbara Doyle and Dan Washington (DARCOM), Judy Bayer, Dorothy Clark, Judy Johnson, Roberta Miller, Steve Reise and Paul Stayduhar (ALMSA), John Milliken (CERCOM), Don Brown (MICOM), and Earl Lovellet (TSARCOM).

SUMMARY

1. Background

CCSS, as it functions in peacetime, is a large, complex system composed of large functional modules linked to each other through a great many interacting programs. There are a number of master files, not always easily accessible to each other. Transaction volume is larg even in peacetime, and the computer equipment is ancient, as computers go. The system is highly dependent on human inter-action and the size of the "computer-tender" work force has been in a continuing decline over the last several years. All of these factors contribute to a sense of uneasiness about how well this system might be able to respond to a sudden surge of activity brought on by a large-scale military conflict. This sense of uneasiness has engendered a series of studies, of which this is one, on the capability of CCSS to respond to a mobilization or similar emergency.

2. Study Objectives

There are two basic objectives in this study:

a. Determine those positive actions that must be taken within CCSS to switch over to a wartime level of activity.

b. Determine ways in which running times and Item Manager effort can be reduced while maintaining an effective level of operation under wartime conditions.

3. Scope of the Study

This study is concerned only with the Supply Management portion of CCSS - that part of the system in which repair parts requirements are forecasted, assets applied and required supply actions initiated. It also includes applications in support of the budgeting process.

4. Methodology

A sub-task group was assembled for this effort composed of some of the members of the Requirements Determination and Execution System (RDES) Redesign Task Group, itself a sub-set of the Supply Management Functional Coordinating Group. Names of participants are given under Acknowledgements.

After an initial discussion meeting, IRO prepared a "strawman" analysis and recommendations. This document was expanded, amended and refined by means

of correspondence, telephone and by discussions in a few meetings. What appears in this report is what was finally agreed upon by all sub-task group members.

5. Recommendations

a. Major action recommendations are as follows:

(1) Use the ratio $\frac{\text{Failure Factor II}}{\text{Failure Factor I}}$ to modify peacetime Average Monthly Demand, along with wartime program data, to compute new requirements.

(2) Use new requirements levels computed in RDES to replace Mobilization levels for those geographical areas and customers involved in the emergency.

b. Recommendations are also made as to the composition of a minimal set of applications to be run once the wartime period starts. Other recommendations are made as to the use of the Material Management Decision File, Freeze Codes, etc., to help management adjust to a wartime level of activity.

c. No specific recommendation is made as to how assets should be released. This is a matter that extends beyond the responsibilities and authorities of Supply Management. It is recommended, instead, that a joint Task Group composed of members of the Supply Management, Stock Control and War Reserve FCGs be established to work out acceptable asset release policies and procedures.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

IMPACTS OF A WAR EMERGENCY IN THE SUPPLY MANAGEMENT AREA

Building on past experiences, we can surmise that a war emergency will involve several phases in which increases of levels of activity will have severe effects on CCSS operations. For our purposes, we can visualize two separable phases, the first when swift responses to emergency conditions are needed, and the second when we have reached a more stable, though much higher level of activity that might be expected to continue for some time. We need to plan for both conditions. We will call these the wartime "Transient" and "Steady State" conditions.

a. Supply Management Functions Impacted During the "Transient" Period

There are six major functions in the Supply Management area that will require some immediate modifications as follows:

(1) Demand Forecasts. AMDs computed from historical demand data and peacetime program data have to be replaced by expected AMDs under wartime conditions. These wartime AMDs have to be gradually supplanted by AMDs computed on the basis of actual wartime experiences.

(2) Requirements Levels Computations. Existing levels have to be replaced by levels based on the combat scenario.

(3) Issue and Reservation of Assets. A means has to be created to assure that assets are reserved for and issued on a time phased basis to claimants in accordance with established priorities.

(4) Initiation/Expediting of Procurement and Repair Actions. These actions have to be initiated to provide assets to meet deficits discovered during Supply Control Studies that are run immediatly after new requirements levels are computed.

(5) Adjustment of MMD Parameter Values and Freeze Codes. These actions must be taken to adjust to the wartime scenario and to regulate computer and manual workload.

(6) Determination of Funds Requirements. Experience tells us that, in the early days of a war emergency, requests for additional funding requirements will be frequent and will require very quick responses. Thus, quick methods for estimating incremental funding requirements as conditions change will be required. These are over and above the more usual budgetary type

processes, which are based on a by-item computation, and which might not be feasible to use when deadlines are very short.

b. System Impacts During the "Steady State" Period

The major questions to be considered during this phase are:

(1) Does the particular CCSS application have to be run at all?

(2) Which of these required applications require modification to be able to handle wartime conditions?

(3) What can be done to allow MRCs to regulate the CCSS processes so that they can cope with the higher levels of activity, in terms of both ADP machine time and supply management personnel resources.

The next chapter will enumerate a number of assumptions that have been made in order to treat these subjects in a proper manner. Recommendations are then made in Chapters III and IV.

CHAPTER II

ASSUMPTIONS

1. Length of the Emergency. It seems that only a few supply actions generated in the Supply Management application can affect the emergency in the short term. A lead time must pass before the results of the actions are seen. And the lead times, whether for procurement or depot repair, are generally longer than many of the war planning scenarios.

This being the case, the assumption is made in this analysis that the conflict may continue through the foreseeable future and that the CCSS supply management process must support a long war. The time will come, therefore, when transactions generated from this war can serve to determine the parameter values under which the system will operate in the "Steady State." What is then needed is a set of interim modifiers that will take over and remain in effect from C-Day until transactions generated from wartime levels of activity are present in sufficient quantity to reflect the new activity levels.

What also has to be kept in mind is that the actual emergency that arises not only is envisioned as lasting an indefinite period of time, but also may not be a conflict that engages all our forces. This being the case, a means must be found to protect the War Reserve requirements and assets for the force elements not yet engaged for possible use in other emergencies that might arise in the future.

2. War Reserve Planning. The system for determining repair parts War Reserve requirements may or may not have computed requirements that are appropriate for the actual war emergency that occurs. Chances are, however, that significant changes will occur in forces to be deployed, locations, rates of deployment, etc. Therefore, it is believed safest to start the war emergency period with a new requirements computation based not on an anticipated wartime scenario but on the actual emergency situation that has arisen.

3. Wartime Failure Factors. It is assumed that Failure Factor II values will be present for all essential items in the NSNMDR. It is particularly important that FFII values be present for those parts that are not used or are used very infrequently in peacetime. If this is not now the case, it is assumed that MRCs will initiate actions to place FFII values into the NSNMDR. If this is not done, it is assumed that authority can be obtained to use a fall-back multiplier.

4. Program Data File. It is assumed that this file can be rapidly updated to reflect actual and projected wartime data as they exist and are expected to develop during the emergency period. Moreover, it is assumed that this can be done before revised War Reserve requirements and Supply Control study runs are made.

5. Pre-Positioned Assets. The assumption will first be made that MRCs will have knowledge of pre-positioned assets already in the possession of or due-in to their wartime customers. They could then be used to off-set the recomputed wartime requirements to the extent available. If this assumption turns out to be correct, or appropriate only for certain items (e.g., SIMS-X), it will be safest to assume that, where asset information is not available, the customer has no war reserve assets. Customer stocks then found to be excess to short term requirements would have to be drawn down by attrition.

6. Status of CCSS. The recommendations made herein are designed to be applied to the CCSS Supply Management area in its current form. As RDES Re-Design specifications firm up, modifications will be necessary to assure that the same features are included in the new system or a determination made that they are not necessary due to enhancements in the new system. It is assumed that these modifications will be done as part of the RDES Re-Design process.

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDED SYSTEM CHANGES FOR THE "TRANSIENT" PERIOD

The CCSS Supply Management application is quite flexible. The options open to it are many and the ways they may be chosen are easily available to management through the medium of the Materiel Management Decision File. Decisions such as length of the demand base period, customer areas to be included in demand forecasts, dollar limits below which PWD's may be processed to procurement without item manager review and many others can be set into the MMD File and revised as experience dictates. Thus, it seems reasonable to expect that the system will, with appropriate management attention, adapt to wartime conditions within a relatively short time - say, 6 months to a year. The recommendations given below are intended to facilitate getting through this transaction period.

a. Switchover to Wartime Demand Rates. Peacetime demand rates would not be appropriate for use once the emergency begins. Thus, an immediate switchover to wartime demand rates is necessary. First, some modifications will have to be made to limit these demand switchover calculations to those weapons systems that are expected to be actually engaged or deployed. This can be done by means of a code which would be activated at the beginning of the emergency. The calculations described below would then be done only on NSNs applicable to those weapons systems.

It is recommended that switch-over to wartime demand rates be done by application of the ratio of FFII to FFI as a multiplier of the peacetime Average Monthly Demand (AMD) rates. Further, it is recommended that actual wartime AMDs be allowed to supersede these estimated wartime demand rates in monthly increments over a one year transition period.

The recommended formulas for this calculation are as follows:

$$AMD(WAR)_0 = AMD(PEACE)\ \frac{FFII}{FFI}$$

where $AMD(WAR)_0$ = initial estimate of wartime AMD

$AMD(PEACE)$ = most recent value of peacetime AMD

FFI, FFII = Failure Factors I and II, respectively

Then

$$AMD(WAR)_i = AMD(WAR)_0(12-i/12) + [\Sigma_i (DMD)_i | i]i/12$$

where $\Sigma_i (DMD)_i/i$ = wartime AMD based upon i monthly observations

Example

If AMD(PEACE) = 5

FFI = 1

FFII = 2

$AMD(WAR)_0 = 5 \times 2/1 = 10$

If 1st month's actual wartime demand = 2

$AMD(WAR)_1 = (10)11/12 + (2/1)(1/12)$

$= 9.2 + .2 = 9.4$

If 2nd month's actual wartime demand = 5

$AMD(WAR)_2 = (10)10/12 + (\frac{2+5}{2})(\frac{2}{12})$

$= 8.3 + (3.5)(2/12) = 8.9$

If 3rd month's actual wartime demand = 7

$AMD(WAR)_3 = (10)9/12 + (\frac{2+5+7}{3})\ 3/12$

$= 7.5 + (4.7)\ 3/12 = 8.7$

If 4th month's actual wartime demand = 15

$AMD(WAR)_4 = (10)8/12 + (\frac{2+5+7+15}{4})\ 4/12$

$= 6.7 + (7.3)\ 4/12 = 9.1$

and so on. This process should continue until i = 12, when an AMD based solely on wartime demand can be used.

If, after the first 3 months, the term $\sum_i(DMD_i)/i$ exceeds $AMD(WAR)_0$, the Item Manager should be given the option of stopping this transition calculation and using the actual wartime AMD (i.e, $\sum_i(DMD_i)/i$). He can also avail himself of the option to set the wartime base period just as he can set the demand base period in peacetime. Thus, if the actual wartime demands through the first 7 months are 2, 5, 7, 15, 15, 20, 15, the $\sum_i(DMD_i)/i = 79/7$ or 11.3, he has the option of stopping the transition calculation and using 11.3 as his AMD in the next Supply Control Study. A wartime AMD would then be used from then on. And, if he decides that a 6-month demand base is all he should use on the grounds that the first month or so of wartime experience are not representative of demand expected from then on, he can use (5+7+15+15+20+15)/6 = 12.8 as his new AMD.

b. Requirements Levels Computations. Once wartime demand rates have been determined and wartime program data entered in the NSNMDR, the Requirements Levels computed in the normal Supply Control Study process should be appropriate for the wartime horizon. War Reserve computations would then be discontinued and current War Reserve requirements eliminated, except for those forces not expected to be engaged in the wartime emergency that have other contingency roles to fill. Then, if it is assumed that the War Theatres already have their pre-positioned war reserves on hand or on order, the application of assets to requirements levels in the Supply Control Study process will result in the generation of procurement/repair recommendations that are appropriate to anticipated wartime needs.

There is, however, one requirement that would not be met in the above computations and that is the retail pipeline change for LDV items. The HDV process calculates a pipeline change as expected retail demand rates increase but this is not done in the LDV study. There seems to be no easy way to pick up this requirement. It is ignored in peacetime studies, presumably on the basis that the additional computational complexity is not worth the benefit. The same decision is recommended here.

In applying assets to requirements levels, all previously computed and reserved mobilization assets should be used except those reserved for contingencies that are not affected by the actual emergency conditions. Note that this implies that MRCs will have the capability to run general mobilization and OPLAN programs shortly after the emergency begins to reinstate requirement for non-engaged forces. Assets applied to these remaining requirements can then continue to be held in Purpose Code E.

The "range of stockage" decision remains to be considered. Even though demand rates have been increased to reflect expected wartime conditions, the number of items managed as stocked items does not change automatically in the current CCSS. It may therefore be necessary to run COSDIF after the AMD(WAR) have been computed to determine new "Delta" values and reviewing them to make sure they properly reflect wartime weapon system performance targets.

An alternative would be to view all damands received after the beginning of the emergency as demands for items that have a high probability of being

repetitive as the war builds up. In that case, every item could be classified as "stocked" and it would not be necessary to run COSDIF at all.

Some suggested that the VSL/EOQ module be bypassed in favor of fixed levels in order to save computer time. This would have the effect, however, of reducing supply performance for a given inventory investment and it is therefore not recommended.

c. Issue and Reservation of Assets. A major problem requiring attention during the transition period is to assure that assets that have been procured and that are on hand and on order at the start of the emergency in various Purpose Code accounts are effectively utilized.

This is an area that concerns not only Supply Management but also Stock Control. Thus, no specific recommendation will be given here except that the appropriate FCGs assemble a group to develop the necessary policies and procedures. A couple of possible approaches can, however, be mentioned.

One possibility is to transfer all War Reserve Purpose Code assets that are applicable to the emergency to Purpose Code A and rely on the priorities assigned to customer requisitions to govern the issue of stocks. This procedure does not seem desirable, however, since these priorities govern only a particular requisition pass. It is quite possible for enough stock to be on hand in a given requisition pass to fill requisitions down to IPG 13, and to have insufficient stock on hand in a succeeding pass to fill 02 requisitions. What is needed is a procedure to assure that assets are reserved for issue in a manner that is consistent with planned deployment and engagement of forces.

It might be possible to expand the current protectable IPD control level to handle sufficient priority levels of customers to reflect desired issue priorities. Under this procedure, all appropriate War Reserve Purpose Code stocks could be transferred to Purpose Code A. Then, requisitions from lower priority customers would not be filled when on hand assets drop below pre-determined levels.

Another possibility would be to rely on a Project Code system, under which engaged and deploying customers would be assigned Project Codes that would entitle them to access to particular War Reserve Purpose Code assets. The War Reserve Purpose Codes would, therefore, remain in effect during at least some portion of the transition period.

d. Initiation/Expediting of Procurement and Repair Actions. PWDs coming out of the Supply Control Study process can enter the procurement process directly without Item Manager review. Control over the number following this automatic route can be exercised by regulation of the MMD parameter. Repair actions cannot be initiated, however, without Item Manager review and Maintenance Directorate participation. Automation of this process appears too complex to undertake at this time, depending as it does on availability of unserviceables for repair, existing schedules and shop loading, etc. Work is already underway to improve these procedures and nothing further is recommended at this time.

Insofar as expediting procurement due-in and repair in-process are concerned, the IM already gets sufficient output information to know when such action is needed. No further action is recommended at this time.

Some have suggested that increased use of Buy Back option would speed up the Supply Control Study process. However, this procedure works best when requirements are stable. Consequently, it is recommended that levels recomputation be done monthly during the transition period. Consideration can be given to reactivating a Buy Back option if it appears that requirements have begun to stabilize.

e. Adjustment of MMD Parameter Values and Freeze Codes. Use of the MMD is expected to continue throughout the war period, with its parameter values subject to change during the war. However, MRC's will want to introduce some changes as soon as the emergency begins to reflect their expectancies of changing conditions. No attempt will be made here to specify which parameters should be reviewed at this time. Typically, however, it would be expected that MRCs would review those that affect:

(1) Item Manager Workload (e.g., Automatic PWD maximum).

(2) Supply Performance (e.g., Lambda values, Administrative Lead Times, BOA and RTB).

(3) Study Run Time (e.g., Type of Supply Control Study; Customer areas).

It is suggested that each MRC draw a checklist of parameters to be reviewed on C-Day, with indication as to what types of changes should be made. It should be kept in mind, however, that any changes made at this time should be reviewed frequently during the transition period to make sure that none is producing undesirable results.

There are other parameters that affect requirements determination and other processes that are outside the MMD File and may need adjustment. Examples are ALT, PLT, which directly affect requirements levels. As above, MRCs should prepare a checklist of those that should be changed at the start of the emergency to reflect expectations of changed conditions.

Most Freeze Codes should be unfrozen at the start of the war emergency period. Inputs as ALT, PLT, etc. where new values might be re-frozen at that time to reflect new times expected under wartime conditions. As in the case of MMD parameters, MRCs should develop a check list of file entries to which Freeze Codes might be attached so that they may be quickly removed.

f. Determination of Funding Requirements. Once an emergency begins, it can be expected that a stream of requests will start coming in from higher authority asking for estimates of funding requirements. Many of these requests will be of the "what of" variety. It cannot be expected that there will be time for running through normal budgetary processes. Some short-cut methods are needed for the transient period.

TSARCOM has an easy method available to them for aircraft since they assume that demands are proportional to flying hours. Thus, they can arrive at new estimates by multiplying aggregated requirements dollars by ASF, PAA or further breakouts from the most recent budget submissions by the ratio of expected flying hours during the wartime period to the flying hours during peacetime. Thus, for example, if their last ASF budget submission called for $50,000,000 based on a 50,000 hours program and the expected wartime program is 75,000 hours, a reasonable starting figure for wartime ASF obligation authority would be

$$\$50,000,000 \times 75,000/50,000 = \$75,000,000$$

Something similar could be made available to other MRCs by a slight modification to the wartime AMD process. As the AMD(WAR) is calculated for each item, two counters could be set up in which the following values are accumulated:

$$\text{Factor 1} = \sum_i \text{AMD(PEACE)}_i \times UP_i$$

$$\text{Factor 2} = \sum_i \text{AMD(PEACE)}_i \times UP_i \left(\frac{FF_{II}}{FF_I}\right)_i$$

A requirements multiplier could then be calculated as Factor 2/Factor 1. This could then be used to modify the most recent budget submissions in the same manner as TSARCOM.

After the initial surge is over and conditions begin to stabilize, it is assumed that it will be possible to run some form of a Budget Strat. This is discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDED SYSTEM CHANGES FOR THE "STEADY STATE" PERIOD

Once the initial surge takes place after the emergency begins, it is assumed (and confirmed by experience and past emergencies) that the level of activity while continuing to increase will begin to approach a more or less "steady state" condition. During the period when level of activity is rising but has not yet reached "steady state" it is imperative that normal supply management processes be reduced to a bare minimum to allow as much ADP and Item Manager time as possible to be kept free for handling emergency transactions. Even after a "steady state" has been reached, a streamlined set of ADP processes is sure to be necessary because of increased activity volume.

This being the kind of scenario we think we will have to face, we have devised two sets of supply management applications, one for the period after the initial switch over when activity levels are climbing rapidly, and the other for the increased but "steady state" level of activity. These two sets of applications are defined as follows:

1. Hard Hard Core. These are the applications that must be run to provide the very basic information and computer-generated decisions necessary to keep the supply management function going. The alternative would be to revert to a manual system.

2. Hard Core. These are important and even necessary applications which must be run but which can be postpooned for a time until ADP and Item Manager resources are better able to cope with them. This is a much reduced set of applications from what is run in peacetime but it is felt that a viable supply management operation can be maintained for some time with just these.

The Budget Strat applications, while considered a part of the Hard Core set, are given separate treatment in this chapter. This is because there are several alternatives that can be considered in this area. They will be described below.

The applications assigned to the Hard Hard Core and the Hard Core sets are listed below.

4.1 Hard Hard Core Applications

CCSS01 18-409 MNEMONIC: SMEDIT

TITLE: Supply Management Edit and Validation

DESCRIPTION: This application performs editing and validation to manual price changes, financial inventory accounting (FIA) changes, study history updates, oversea asset report transactions, requirements updates and Defense Materiel Utilization Program (DMUP) transactions going into the pre-supply control study (SCS) application. Rejected transactions may be corrected and resubmitted prior to the pre-SCS NSNMDR update application.

CCSS01 18-418 MNEMONIC: PRESCSU

TITLE: Pre-Supply Control Study Update

DESCRIPTION: This application validates stock numbers of incoming transactions and accomplishes all NSNMDR updates necessary for the supply control study (SCS) process. Activators are set in the NSNMDR for items to be reviewed by the SCS application. Change signals for Army Master Data File (AMDF), interchangeable and substitutable (I&S), and provisioning master records (PMR) are produced.

CCSS01 18-419 MNEMONIC: INVSTRT

TITLE: Inventory Stratification

DESCRIPTION: This application scans the NSNMDR selecting NSNs activated by the pre-supply control study application and the manual input SCS activator parameters for review by the SCS review and computation application. Inventory stratification is performed to align assets to requirements and release back-orders in the NSNMDR. Materiel release orders (MRO) and financial inventory accounting (FIA) transactions are created. This application feeds the SCS review and computation application by transaction and file updates.

CCSS01 18-420 MNEMONIC: SCSREV

TITLE: Supply Control Study Review and Computation

DESCRIPTION: This application extracts the active NSNs from the NSNMDR and performs the SCS review and computation. This application also updates the demand, return, disposal (DRD) file based on Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedure (MILSTRIP), DRD stock number changes, unit of issue changes, and DRD header transactions. This application feeds data to the supply control study format and print application.

CCSS01 18-421 MNEMONIC: SCSPRT

TITLE: Supply Control Study Format and Print

DESCRIPTION: This process formats the data from the SCS review and computation application, and feeds the formatted tapes to the Output Products System (OPS) for printing.

CCSS01 18-427 MNEMONIC: MTHPRO

TITLE: Monthly Prorate

DESCRIPTION: This application will calculate 3-, 6-, 12-, and 24-month base average for customer and program data type code contained in each end article application (EAA) table in the program data file (PDF).

CCSS01 18-447 MNEMONIC: PDFUPDT

TITLE: Program Data File Update

DESCRIPTION: This application edits and validates the manual input transactions and updates the program data file (PDF) based on the valid input. The active end article application (EAA) file is also updated based on updates to the EAA tables in the PDF.

CCSS01 18-448 MNEMONIC: MMDUPDT

TITLE: Materiel Management Decision File Update

DESCRIPTION: This application edits manual input transactions and updates the materiel management decision (MMD) file based on the valid input.

CCSS01 18-532 MNEMONIC: REQDETE

TITLE: Requirements Determination and Execution System

DESCRIPTION: This application develops the supply control studies, summary management plan, summary supply action report, line item action report, procurement work directive (PWD) transactions and report, NSNMDR change transactions and supply control study history. The printing of the high dollar value (HDV) supply control studies (item management plan (IMP) and low dollar value (LDV) supply control studies is accomplished by application 421, supply control study format and print. The NSNMDR transaction and study history updating is accomplished by application 557, post supply control study update. All other reports are produced within this application.

CCSS01 18-555 MNEMONIC: SCSUTUP

TITLE: PRESCSU Daily Trans Roll-Up

DESCRIPTION: This application eliminates duplicate activators and spools pre-supply control study update (PRESCSU) transactions to tape to free disk space.

CCSS01 18-557 MNEMONIC: PSCSUPD

TITLE: Post Supply Control Study Update

DESCRIPTION: This application updates the NSNMDR to reflect the results of the supply control study review and computation and DMUP process.

4.2 Hard Core Applications

CCSS01 18-430 MNEMONIC: EIPUPDT

TITLE: End Item Parameter Update

DESCRIPTION: This application validates input data and processes additions, changes, deletions, and prints of end item parameters (peculiar to the user command) for maintenance of the end item parameter file.

CCSS)L 18-445 MNEMONIC: ANSLIDE

TITLE: Annual Slide

DESCRIPTION: The annual slide is a single job application which is accomplished annually.

CCSS01 18-459 MNEMONIC: PDFPRT

TITLE: Program Data File Print

DESCRIPTION: This application separates the program data file (PDF) end article application (EAA) tables into the four types of security classifications and prints these tables for the EAA managers.

CCSS01 18-472 MNEMONIC: ARCSIP

TITLE: Automated Requirements Computation System - Initial Provisioning

DESCRIPTION: This application computes retail and wholesale gross requirements for initial provisioning of end item spare and repair parts. This application also receives input from the provisioning file maintenance process, and provides the results of the requirements computations to the provisioning file maintenance process. This application also provides the computation results, for locally managed items, to the weekly NSN update process for posting to the requirements sector; and for non-locally managed items, produces a tape containing supply support request data that UCs can use for bridging purposes.

CCSS01 18-587 MNEMONIC: SLACAR

TITLE: Support List Allowance Cards, Army

DESCRIPTION: a. The function of the application is to provide the UCs with the capabilities to compute support list allowance cards (SLAC), using the standard initial provisioning model. Retail quantities of repair parts are computed for a specific number of end items for specific number of days at a specified stockage point.

b. This application also provides the US Army Maintenance Center (USAMMC) with a list of repair parts from which prescribed load lists (PLL) are prepared.

CCSS01 18-592 MNEMONIC: DRDINQ

TITLE: Demand, Return, Disposal File Inquiry System

DESCRIPTION: The demand, return, disposal file inquiry system provides the capability to query the demand, return, disposal (DRD) file on a daily basis and to retrieve DRD detail data for a specific study timeframe. A DIC YDF transaction (DRD inquiry) will provide a DRD detail printout for the prime stock number (PRISN) requested. It will cover the timeframe specified and display the data in any one or more combinations, of demands, returns, and disposals. The DRD inquiry system also provides the option of requesting DRD information for a specific document number.

CCSS01 18-644 MNEMONIC: ELDEXT

TITLE: ERPSL/Low Density Extract

DESCRIPTION: This application extracts data from the provisioning master record (PMR) file by line item. The data for each line item are validated for completeness. A diagnostic report is produced that reflects the error conditions for each line item. The valid line items are written to tape for use by MRCs in their offline computation models.

4.3 The Budget Strat

The Budget Strat applications can now be discussed. One idea that came forward in our discussions seeks to take advantage of the fact that, up to a certain point, the supply management and Budget Strat processes are almost identical. Thus, it should be possible to use intermediate outputs of the Requirements Determination and Execution System as inputs downstream in the Budget Strat process. This would obviate the need to run both processes completely. There are two ways in which this could be done.

a. Priority Buy Strat. During the early stages of the emergency, we are likely to be interested only in those items on which a buy is likely. This being the case, Requirements Determination and Execution System should be run on activated items only down through Application 532. This will produce the inputs necessary to enter the HDV Simulate and the LDV Analytic branches of the Budget Strat processes, which could be run to completion from that point on.

b. All Items Strat. If all items are activated for processing through the Requirements Determination and Execution System, input for all items could be provided to the HDV Simulate and LDV Analytic points in the Budget Strat Process.

Along with the above, it should be possible to streamline the Budget Strat process further by eliminating applications that are of less than prime importance. While some degradation in the final product might result, it is believed that this can be endured in the interest of freeing ADP and Item Manager time for emergency action processing. The recommended reduced Budget Strat consists of the following applications:

CCSS01 18-442 MNEMONIC: BUDGSTR
TITLE: Budget Stratification
DESCRIPTION: This application provides for the accumulation, extraction, and display of basic supply data in a manner that relates assets to requirements in a specific priority/time sequence. It constitutes a means of uniformly portraying secondary item funding requirements in preparation and support of the budget.

a. The standard budget stratification system consists of eight applications based upon the major delineations in processing and is described in applications 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, and 489.

b. This application is commonly called the input system; the other applications (483-489) are called the reporting system.

CCSS01 18-462 MNEMONIC: FSNBUDC

TITLE: Budget Stratification NSNMDR File Creation

DESCRIPTION: This application will create an unloaded point-in-time NSNMDR for use as input to the budget stratification and the budget back-up and support system applications. There is no process block that exists for this application. It consists of four utility modules to unload the disk master file to tape.

CCSS01 18-483 MNEMONIC: BSIHDV

TITLE: Budget Stratification Initial HDV

DESCRIPTION: This application performs a series of monthly supply reviews for each high dollar value (HDV) item, considering the current assets position, the flow of issues, returns and receipts, and simulates repair and procurement actions up to 63 months (the balance of the apportionment year, the budget year, and three additional years). The results of the reviews, and supply action recommendations are displayed in an item management plan (IMP) for each item, and in group summaries on a summary management plan (SMP). In addition, requirement levels and asset positions at specified intervals in the budget horizon are provided in the HDV stratline and repair stratline for subsequent processing in the strat cycle.

CCSS01 18-484 MNEMONIC: BSILDV

TITLE: Budget Stratification Initial LDV Processing

DESCRIPTION: This system is designed to prepare the budget stratification reports for the low dollar value (LDV) items. These reports are used in preparation of the correction items to be input into the LDV correction cycle. Outputs provided include: summary supply action report, supply control studies (SCS), excluded items list, and line items action report (LIAR).

CCSS01 18-485 MNEMONIC: BSCHDV

TITLE: Budget Stratification Correction HDV

DESCRIPTION: a. This application provices the capability for correcting the HDV data after the basic HDV cycle has been run. It allows the functional personnel to make changes to the HDV combined file and the HDV schedules with a minimum of manual effort. All of the data in these files may be subjected to change. An item may be completely deleted from further processing in the system, or a new item may be initiated into the system.

b. After the corrections to the files have been processed, new output products are obtained. A new item management plan and summary management plan reflecting the changed data are provided. Also a corrected HDV stratline and repair stratline are provided for use in the strat cycle.

CCSS01 18-486 MNEMONIC: BSCLDV
TITLE: Budget Strat Correction LDV Processing
DESCRIPTION: This system is designed to apply corrections provided by National Inventory Control Points (NICP) function specialists after reviewing initial low dollar value (LDV) processing. After the corrections are applied, the LDV programs are rerun to provide the final reports and provide input to the stratification system processes. Outputs provided include the summary supply actions report, supply control studies (SCS), excluded item print, and line item action report (LIAR).

CCSS01 18-487 MNEMONIC: BSISTR
TITLE: Budget Stratification Initial Strat
DESCRIPTION: This application merges the stratlines from the basic and corrected HDV and LDV cycles. Buy, no-buy, and WIMM stratlines are produced. The buy and no-buy stratlines are processed to establish a firstlevel of group key summary stratification. At the same time, criteria from the SB parameters are applied against selected stratification fields. When the criteria are met, appropriate coding is applied in the review stratline and also indicated, with additional data, in the summary stratification. The summary stratification is further summarized, and summary report lines are formatted and printed. These summary reports are provided at the group key levels requested by the NICP strat manager. The group key of the first level stratification summary may be recorded as required, to provide additional summary reports as necessary. The review stratline is processed to produce selected item strats and also to create a recycle review stratline for use in another application as necessary. The WIMM stratline is processed within the application in a manner analogous to the buy and no-buy stratlines to create a stratification summary report. Several auxiliary files and reports are also optionally generated within this application.

CCSS01 18-524 MNEMONIC: BUDEXT

TITLE: Budget Extract

DESCRIPTION: a. This application is utilized to provide selected data for processing in subsequent applications.

b. Input to this application is the National stock number master data record (NSNMDR) tape file.

c. Monthly outputs are produced for use in application 475, the BASS. These outputs are separate queues which contain selected detailed due-in other than procurement data, backorder detail data and asset data.

d. Quarterly, one additional output is provided. This is a queue containing selected item NSNMDR sectors for use in application 442, the budget stratification input system.

CCSS01 18-556 MNEMONIC: CDFG

TITLE: Cost Data File Generation

DESCRIPTION: This process selects all item LAMBDA/cost data and weapon system LAMBDA values from the materiel management decision (MMD) file.

In all that went before, the assumption has been made that MRCs will be short of ADP time and Item Manger resources. If, however, this turns out not to be the case, MRCs should be allowed to add applications to the Hard Hard Core or Hard Core lists as time and resources permit. These lists, then, represent minimal required applications.

Further, no attempt has been made to prescribe suppression of outputs from any of the applications. We believe it is best to leave decisions of this kind to the MRCs.

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